

ATTORNEYS ARE ON THEIR WAY TO SALT LAKE

Hearings in the Suit of Government to Dissolve Sugar Trust Will Begin in This City Next Monday.

INQUIRY WILL LAST ONLY THREE DAYS

Missing Secret File of Western Company Feature of the Final Effort of Probers at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The government attorneys who have been conducting the hearing in this city in the suit brought against the American Sugar Refining company under the Sherman anti-trust law, left tonight for Salt Lake City, where they will begin the inquiry into the beet sugar branch of the industry on Monday morning. Assistant United States Attorney James R. Knapp of New York said that he and his assistants would be in Utah only three days. From Salt Lake the "inquirers" will proceed to Denver.

During the week of the hearing here the connection between the Western Sugar Refining company and the Havemeyer interests was exposed and the manner in which Havemeyer invaded the beet sugar field and brought the independent companies into the combine was explained by the testimony of several witnesses. Trade relations in the sugar business in the western field and along the Missouri river also were exposed. Both Knapp and G. H. Dorr, his associate, expressed themselves as satisfied with the developments in the local hearing.

For reasons which the government attorneys did not disclose, John D. Spreckels, who is one of the defendants to the suit and the head of the Western Sugar Refining company, was not called to the witness stand, although he was under subpoena.

Alleged Secret File.

A secret file kept by the Western Sugar Refining company was the subject of the interrogation of William H. Hannam, secretary of that company, at the hearing here today.

Hannam, who was called by the government in an attempt to prove an alliance between the American and the California companies, admitted that a secret file was kept by the company. In order to keep certain information from clerks and bookkeepers, but said he had withheld none of the correspondence sought by the government. He was questioned closely as to the absence of letters and telegrams which the government attorneys believed to exist, but replied that he had produced all the correspondence he could find, after a thorough search.

The witness said there were three letter files, known as the general file, technical file and secret file. When the files were moved in November, 1910, he said, many of these letters were lost or destroyed.

His Memory Not Clear.

"There should be more letters that passed between the Western Sugar Refining company and the American Sugar Refining company and others about the proposition to take over the plant of the California-Hawaiian company than you have produced, should there not?" "Yes, I believe so, but I have given you all I could find."

"You recollect that there were certain matters in those letters not contained in the letters you have found and produced?"

"Yes, the letters I have produced recall certain other things, but my memory is not clear regarding them."

"The removal of the office of the Western Sugar Refining company and the loss of these papers occurred after the government had instituted this suit to dissolve the sugar trust, did it not?"

"Yes, it did."

"These letters you have given us show only Christmas greetings and tales of trips to Yellowstone park and so forth. Can you think it was merely an accident that important letters have disappeared?"

"Well, I have not completed my search," said Hannam, "but if they are not found I cannot account for their absence in any other way than that they were lost."

Society night tonight, Saltair.

The Small Investor

It makes no difference how small the amount of money may be that a person saves, he should carefully consider the security and the rate of interest paid by the bank in which he deposits it. This institution pays 4 per cent per annum on savings deposits of \$1.00 upwards, and to accumulate those who have accumulated a fund of \$100 or more it issues doubly secured Certificates of Deposit which yield 6 per cent, payable monthly, quarterly or semi-annually.

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY
32 Main Street.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
\$400,000.00

SUPPLY DEPOT FOR REFUGEES

(Continued from Page One.)

sive general in the federal army. He is expected to have the Mormon district policed within another week and in condition for the refugees to return to their homes.

Many of the mountain Mormons are suffering from the heat here. They have been residing in the mountain district of Mexico where it is necessary to sleep under blankets every night of the year. The change upon coming to El Paso was so great that many of them have been overcome. One Mormon woman fainted three times today from the excessive heat.

The last of the colonists arrived on the delayed train Thursday night. They say that things are not being molested by the rebels in the Dublin district.

SENATE WILLING TO AID THE REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The destitution of American refugees from Mexico, now quartered at El Paso, has resulted in the adoption by the senate today of a resolution authorizing the war department to spend \$200,000 in transporting them to such points in the United States as they wish to reach.

The measure was presented by Senator Bailey of the senate received during the afternoon the request from an El Paso newspaper to come to that city August 12 and confer regarding "affairs in Mexico and the situation of the refugees."

The special investigating committee, headed by Senator William Alden Smith, which is investigating the "pure food" bill, has been in the city since the adoption of the resolution only for those who are receiving some aid in "shelter" from the government at El Paso.

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LODGE RESOLUTION PASSED BY SENATE

Matter Debated for Three Hours in Executive Session Before Vote Is Taken.

STEP FORWARD IS TAKEN

Declaration Said to Rest on a Broader and Older Ground Than Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The United States senate issued a warning to the nations of the world against encroachment upon the continent of North and South America. The United States will not see "without grave concern," said the senate, "any suitable naval or military force placed in control of a foreign corporation, when such possession might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States."

So vital were the issues discussed in the lodge resolution which set forth the policy of the United States as to points situated like Magdalena bay in Lower California, that the doors of the senate were closed for three hours while the resolution was debated in secret session.

Four Negative Votes.

It finally passed with only four votes against it. Notwithstanding the comparative unanimity of the senate on the note of warning, it is understood the measure did not have the official endorsement of the administration. It is understood outside the state department and it is understood the executive branch of the government was not consulted in regard to the senate's pronouncement.

The resolution reported an attempt of a Japanese syndicate to secure land about Magdalena bay. In the form finally adopted by the senate, it declares against the acquisition of any threatening location by a foreign corporation "which has such a relation to another government not American, as to give that government practical power of control for naval or military purposes."

Those who opposed the resolution on its final passage were Senators Cummins, McCombs, Percy and Stone. Demand was made for the secret session for the designation of the country toward which the resolution was directed. Those who supported the resolution, including Senator Lodge, declared that it was not a warning to any nation in particular, but a definition of this country's position before the world. "It might be a warning to any nation," said Senator Lodge, "but it is not a warning to any nation."

Senator Lodge insisted that the opening of the Panama canal made it necessary for the United States to establish at once its opposition to the establishment of any foreign power, indirectly or through a corporation, which might threaten the safety of this country.

Society night tonight, Saltair.

DIET OF BEANS IS SUGGESTED

Head of Bureau of Chemistry at Washington Tells How to Fight Beef Trust.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—According to Dr. R. E. Lusk, head of the bureau of chemistry, the best way to fight the beef trust and its increase in prices is to eat meat alone.

"Eat beans if meat is too expensive," said the doctor today. "They are the best substitute. They should be baked, not fried, and eaten with a little oil of protein, which is all there is of value in meat."

One should not eat meat more than once a day, he commented. "Of course, hard, physical laborers need more meat than sedentary workers. In the case of the latter, the meat should be eaten in small quantities, and the increase in beef prices should be met by the use of other meats."

"Other good substitutes for meat of high protein value are peas, all kinds of nuts, cheese and eggs. Beans and peas, however, are the best for a meatless diet. But eat meat once a day if your stomach and your pocketbook like it."

The prosecution introduced in evidence today a transcript of the stenographic notes of the examination of John R. Harrington, when the defense demanded a transcript of the stenographic notes taken by the stenographers who sat at the receiving end of the dictagraph in the Hotel Hayward. The prosecution won that contention and the notes out of the hands of the defense.

The second struggle came when the prosecution in its case in chief tried to introduce the stenographic notes of the examination of John R. Harrington, when the defense demanded a transcript of the stenographic notes taken by the stenographers who sat at the receiving end of the dictagraph in the Hotel Hayward. The prosecution won that contention and the notes out of the hands of the defense.

The stenographer's notes were placed in the hands of the defense, but another stenographer employed by the defense reported that the notes were unintelligible, that they were fragmentary and that the stenographer who took them was not competent to transcribe them. The court ruled that unless the prosecution would furnish the defense with a transcript of the stenographic notes, the state would be permitted to introduce the dictagraph matter.

Will Renew Old Fight.

If the court rules in the morning that such evidence, if it exists, is competent to be introduced, the defense will undoubtedly another legal battle will be fought over the competency of the dictagraph evidence—the defense making a fight against it as fragmentary and unintelligible.

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DICTAGRAPH AGAIN DARROW TRIAL ISSUE

Prosecution Brings Up Matter After Having Been Ruled Out Twice.

LONG ARGUMENT HAD

Court Will Decide Question This Morning; Telegrams Put in Evidence.

By International News Service.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2.—The dictagraph evidence in the Darrow case suddenly became an issue again this afternoon for the third time since the trial began, and practically the entire afternoon was spent in argument.

The prosecution seeks to introduce a dictagraph concerning a portion of the conversation he held with John R. Harrington in the Hayward hotel February 14. This followed Darrow's denial on the stand that he had held any conversation with Harrington in September on the porch of Darrow's home, during which he dictated a roll of bills and said it was \$10,000.

"Did you hold a conversation with Harrington February 14 in room 435 of the Hayward?" asked Assistant District Attorney Ford.

"I did," answered Darrow.

"Did you at that time talk to him about the dictagraph?" asked Ford.

"I did," answered Darrow.

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LEADERS PUTTING CONGRESSIONAL TOUCHES

Whole ticket demanded of all delegates seeking entrance to the state convention. "Why should any delegate who is not willing to sign a pledge attend this convention?" said Senator Fulk.

CONGRESSMEN ARE FORCED INTO LINE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Questioned by Medill McCormick of Chicago, one of the managers of Colonel Roosevelt's campaign as to his attitude of the colonel's candidacy, Republican members of the Illinois delegation in the house today engaged either in conversation among themselves or made no reply.

Many refused to comment, but Representative Rodenberg answered:

"Medill McCormick—I regard your inquiry as impertinent as I absolutely deny your right to interrogate any Republican candidate as to his attitude."

Others of the delegation were non-committal.

Representative Ira C. Copley sent the following message to Mr. McCormick:

"I am a progressive Republican platform in 1910 and again on the very same platform this year I am nominated for the Republican ticket. I feel that I am in honor bound to support all candidates honestly nominated on the same ticket as long as I remain on that ticket. I do not accept the action of the Republican national convention as binding on my conscience. Before going further, I must await the action of the national progressive party by whatever name it may be designated."

Representative George W. Prince replied:

"I was regularly nominated at a primary election as a Republican candidate for congress. As such nominees I deem it my duty to support the Republican ticket. In that regard, I stand exactly where Governor Deneen stands."

Representative William W. Wilson telegraphed Mr. McCormick as follows:

"I shall give my unqualified support to all nominees who have been honestly and legally nominated. I believe his nomination was made possible by dishonorable means. I believe the campaign was conducted by a party of thieves and party leaders, who freely stated they would rather have the Republican party go down to defeat with Taft as its nominee than succeed with Colonel Roosevelt."

He said he would support both Roosevelt and Deneen.

WILSON WILL HELP IN ORGANIZATION

SEAGIRT N. J., Aug. 2.—Governor Woodrow Wilson will take a hand tomorrow in the Democratic primary election campaign committee organized for action.

He will leave here late tomorrow for New York, where he will meet National Chairman Woodrow Wilson and probably stay overnight at the appointment of a national treasurer, the chairman of the finance committee and the chairman of the campaign committee.

The governor expressed himself as highly pleased with the appointment of William G. McAdoo of New York as one of the members of the campaign committee and he said two others would probably be chosen representing western sections of the country. Mr. McAdoo will leave for New York tomorrow.

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